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cenception (p. 58), Compilalicia (p. 66), Ambarvalio (p. 65). On p. 58 Palilia occurs; elsewhere the better attested form of the word (Parilia) is used. The general appearance of the page would have been improved if the paragraphs had been a little more deeply indented. The illustrations, on the mechanical side, are good. Their purpose, however, seems to be decorative rather than illustrative.

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G. J. LAING.

Anecdota Oxoniensia: Classical Series. Part X. The Vetus Cluniacensis of Poggio. By A. C. CLARK. The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1905.

Clark's new volume in the *Anecdota Oxoniensia* is concerned with a Cluni MS of Cicero's orations, and makes a still more valuable contribution, if possible, than its predecessor did, to the study of the text of Cicero. The *Vetus Cluniacensis* contained the orations pro Milone, pro Caelio, pro Cluentio, pro Roscio, and pro Murena, and is the archetype of all existing copies of the Rosciana and Mureniana. Consequently its importance can hardly be overestimated, yet strangely enough it has hitherto received very scant attention. As Clark concisely puts it, for Cicero's speeches "the MSS have been not weighed but numbered."

In this paper he addresses himself to the task of tracing the history, so far as it can be followed, of the lost *Cluniacensis*, and of determining the relations which its descendants bear to it and to one another. By a clever bit of reasoning he identifies it with no. 496 in the twelfth-century catalogue of Cluni, in which catalogue, it will be remembered, Peterson's *Holkham MS* was set down as no. 498. Clark's Cluni MS antedates the Caroline reform in spelling, and cannot, therefore, be later than the end of the eighth century. From it we have a French and an Italian tradition. The French tradition is best represented by Σ (= Lat. 14.749) in the Paris library. This MS gives us in full from the *Cluniacensis* the speeches pro Murena and pro Sex. Roscio and marginalia to the pro Milone, pro Caelio, and pro Cluentio. From Σ are derived Par. 6369, Par. 7777, and *Wolfenbüttel*. 205. One of the best representatives of the Italian tradition is Laur. LIV. 5, which contains excerpts made from the Cluni MS by Bartolommeo da Montepulciano, the friend of its discoverer, Poggio. It was the identification of these excerpts in the Laurentian library which gave Clark his first important clue in establishing the relations which the existing representatives of *Cluniacensis* bear to one another. The connection of certain other Italian MSS with Poggio's is also clearly determined, although Clark was unable to find the copy which Poggio caused to be

made for himself in 1427. Here is an interesting quest for some other Ciceronian scholar. From the brief summary which has been given here of the results of Clark's investigations it is clear that his paper puts the study of the text of the orations mentioned above on a new and scientific basis. The two MSS which have been mainly followed for the *pro Sex. Roscio* are shown to be comparatively worthless by the side of Σ . Similarly for the *pro Cluentio* ST must give way before the newly discovered marginalia, while equally valuable contributions are made to our knowledge of the text of the *pro Milone* and the *pro Caelio*. Even if the results were not so valuable every classical student is under obligation to the writer of this paper for an opportunity to read a very stimulating and delightful piece of constructive reasoning. The reviewer does not recall having read any detective story which surpasses in suspended interest and in keenness of deduction Clark's account of the way in which he identified the Laurentian excerpts and thereby made out the history of the other descendants of the *Vetus Cluniacensis*.

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